

A卷

臺北醫學大學九十二學年度第 一 學期 期中考試 (命題) 題紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
	英文閱讀	連維志	93年1月7日第2-8節		

*①請注意本試題共 2 張。如發現頁數不足及空白頁或缺印，應當場請求補齊，否則缺少部份概以零分計。
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Part A

London is a city which 1 tenaciously to its past, yet, 2 energetically into the future. Greater London was a Roman fortification on the northern banks of the river Thames. Throughout the middle ages, 3 and plagues took their toll. But London endured.

Commanding the southeast corner of the city on the banks of the Thames stands the 4 tower of London. From the tower of London, another famous landmark 5 above the river, the Tower Bridge.

St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Christopher Wren after the great fire in 1666. Visitors here may walk on the 6 platform for a bird's eye view of London. The Latin scripture on Wren's epitaph 7 St. Paul's Cathedral as his crowning achievement.

In St. James Park, area workers can relax in the lush English style gardens and 8 ponds. Yet, the city's nightlife glows in nearby Soho. This once rundown neighborhood is now 9 and home to plush restaurants, pubs, and boutiques, not without a touch of 10.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. invades | B. clings | C. evokes | D. endures |
| 2. A. fortifies | B. withdraws | C. surges | D. rumbles |
| 3. A. catastrophes | B. conquerors | C. agonies | D. obligations |
| 4. A. gothic | B. ethereal | C. gold | D. grim |
| 5. A. dissolves | B. executes | C. looms | D. scaffolds |
| 6. A. precarious | B. memorial | C. regimental | D. constitutional |
| 7. A. befits | B. requests | C. remains | D. commemorates |
| 8. A. whispering | B. pomp | C. tranquil | D. dynamic |
| 9. A. indulged | B. revamped | C. immortalized | D. flocked |
| 10. A. monolith | B. homage | C. cornucopia | D. decadence |

Part B

I Want A Wife

- Who is the writer of this essay:
 - Judy Brady
 - George Plimpton
 - Mark Twain
 - Edward R. Murrow
- This essay talk about:
 - love
 - How to clean house
 - This is a satirical essay
 - How to take care of children
- A wife who will pick up after my children, a wife who will pick up after me.
 - clean up
 - follow up
 - take somebody home
 - walking behind someone
- I want a wife to keep track of the children's doctor and dentist appointments.
 - look up
 - follow up
 - take care
 - check up
- The main idea of the reading is:
 - how to take a good care of children
 - how to be a good cooker
 - how to clean up the house
 - A wife can do anything inside the house.

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6. I want a wife who will wash the children's clothes and keep them mended.
 - a. a repaired place
 - b. living as a beggar
 - c. to become liquid
 - d. social habits or ways of behaving
7. I want a wife to go along with my family when I need a rest.
 - a. cooperate
 - b. working hard
 - c. deal with
 - d. take care
8. My God, who wouldn't want a wife. Why the writer said that:
 - a. She is looking for another wife.
 - b. She divorced her husband.
 - c. Her husband always asking her to do anything.
 - d. Just kidding.
9. Which one is not true?
 - a. Judy Brady is active in the women's movement.
 - b. Judy Brady is a wife and mother of two children.
 - c. Judy Brady always argues for a wife of her own.
 - d. Judy Brady never divorced with her husband.
10. What do you think Judy Brady trying to tell us?
 - a. She doesn't want to be a mother.
 - b. She doesn't want to be a good cooker.
 - c. She can't stand her husband asking her to do things like this all.
 - d. She doesn't want a marriage.

Part C

Reading Comprehension (20%)

Read the following piece of news and choose the MOST appropriate answer.

I. (10%) "A Singular Woman"

At home, Mei-ling preserved the same balance, sometimes scrambling over the ruins of heavily bombed Chongqing—China's wartime capital—to tend the wounded, sometimes burnishing Chiang's image with her social poise. It was Mei-ling's great and abiding gift to remain equally at home with the silvery pleasantries of the social world and with the adamant realities of the political. That powerful combination, fired by an implacable distrust of communism, enabled her to remain a central figure in Chiang's government even after the Natioanlists were driven to Taiwan when the Communists triumphed in 1949. Upon the 1975 death of her husband, who in 1978 was succeeded as President by her stepson Chiang Ching-kuo, Mei-ling returned to the U.S. She twice served as Taiwan's unofficial spokeswoman in rebuffing China's reunification overtures and spent most her final years in a Manhattan apartment at Gracie Square. It seems only right that she died in the land where she had enjoyed her greatest moments and won her most fervent admirers.

1. () Which sentence constitutes the most appropriate summary for the above passage?
 - (a). The author cannot agree with Sung Mei-ling's poise of preserving balance in politics.
 - (b). Sung Mei-ling preserved a sense of balance because she is good at gymnastics.
 - (c). The author implied that the most outstanding achievement of Madame Chiang may happen upon the foreign soil.
 - (d). Taiwan do not admit Sung Mei-ling's status in official diplomatic negotiations.

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2. () Why was Madame Chiang "unofficial" in rebuffing China's reunification overtures?
- Because China did not choose her as an equivalent in the reunification talks.
 - Because Madame Chiang has no official title at the moment.
 - Because Taiwan cannot agree with her style of silvery pleasantries.
 - Because she is too old to be designated as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
3. () Which is right among the following statements?
- Taiwan is excluded from the international society as a punishment of our rebuffing China's reunification overtures.
 - According to suggestions given by the author of this eulogy, Taiwan should follow Madame Chiang's diplomatic strategies.
 - Madame Chiang is skillful in maintaining balance in all various kinds of power struggle and circumstances.
 - Madame Chiang's great and abiding ability is to maintain balance on the uneven bar.
4. () Which of the following choices is NOT synonymous with "scramble"?
- mix
 - blend
 - combine
 - scrap
5. () Which of the following statements is WRONG?
- With the help from Madame Chiang, Taiwan twice turned down China's offer of reunification.
 - With her elegant social poise and eloquence in English, Madame is helpful to her husband.
 - With or without her astonishing title, she is never attentive to the poor and the wounded.
 - Her powerful combination of characteristics leads her to be a politician of neutrality.

II. (10%) "A Flower Made of Steel"

The Father Prior of that temple took a piece of brick and rubbed it against a stone hour after hour, day after day, and week after week. The little acolyte sometimes cast his eyes around to see what the old Father Prior was doing. . . . So one day the young acolyte said to him. "Father Prior, what are you doing day after day rubbing this brick on the stone?" The Father Prior replied, "I am trying to make a mirror out of this brick." The young acolyte said, "But it is impossible to make a mirror out of a brick, Father Prior." "Yes," said the Father Prior, "and it is just as impossible for you to acquire grace by doing nothing except murmur 'Amita-Buddha' all day long."

6. () What is the function of the above story to the whole speech?
- Madame Chiang is quoting this story to raise an exotic atmosphere of her speech.
 - Madame Chiang is so cynical that she believes in no grace and peace in mind.
 - Madame Chiang is critical against the U.S.'s stand in Japanese imperial invasion into China.
 - Madame Chiang is good at memorizing ancient Chinese allegories.

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7. () Which of the following choices is most suitable for the explanation of "acolyte"?
- (a). Someone who rent the farm and return crops as compensate for the rent.
 (b). Someone who helps a priest at a religious ceremony.
 (c). Someone who charge religious service.
 (d). Someone who do voluntary works to teach the uneducated and poor people.
8. () Which of the following choices is NOT synonymous with "rub"?
- (a). polish
 (b). burnish
 (c). scrub
 (d). ruffle
9. () Which of the following statements is true?
- (a). The father prior is capable of rubbing the brick into a mirror only if he is insistent enough.
 (b). The story of the rubbing-mirror-pavilion indicates that ideals without action will never succeed.
 (c). This story is cynical because it denies the importance of being earnest.
 (d). This story implies the importance of creative thinking.
10. () Why is this story important in Madame Chiang's speech at U.S. Congress?
- (a). Madame Chiang tried to highlight the rich tradition of her country.
 (b). Madame Chiang attempted to ask for help without losing her dignity.
 (c). Madame Chiang successfully showed off her talent of eloquence in speech through this story.
 (d). Madame Chiang allures her listeners with a mysterious and exotic Chinese legend.

Part D

Fill in the blanks (10%)

____ (1) ____ of the garbage we throw away can be used again. ____ (2) ____, we can reuse our own paper cups at home or in the office. We can also use cardboard boxes and plastic bags to put things in. ____ (3) ____, we should bring our own bags when we ____ (4) ____ shopping. In these ways we can reduce our garbage and save a lot of space ____ (5) ____ for garbage.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. Many | b. Much | c. Few | d. Little |
| 2. a. In fact | b. As a result | c. For example | d. At the same time |
| 3. a. Most important of all | b. Most important | c. In all | d. All in one |
| 4. a. do | b. go | c. make | d. deal |
| 5. a. use | b. using | c. used | d. to use |

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Questions 6 through 10 refer to the following passage.

Chinese snacks, or what the Cantonese call *dim sum*, are inextricably linked to the Chinese tradition of drinking tea. Farmers, exhausted after long hours of working in the fields, would head home or to local teahouses for an afternoon of fine tea and small talk. Merchants journeying from province to province and along the famous Silk Road needed a place to rest, so teahouses began springing up along the roadside as well. As the fact that tea helps in digestion and cleanses the palate became known, teahouse proprietors began adding a variety of snacks, and the tradition of *dim sum* was born. Still, it took centuries for these snacks to develop into the fine delicacies to which we have become accustomed today. *Dim sum* is now served throughout China, from the varied *jiaozi*s of Beijing and spicy wontons of Szechwan to the sweetmeat of Shanghai and the tender fish balls of Fujian. But many believe that the best *dim sum* can be found in Canton, with its wide assortment of sweet and savory dishes ranging from meatballs to sweet cakes. However, some of best *dim sum* chefs of today are not in Canton or Hong Kong, where restaurants begin serving *dim sum* at the crack of dawn and continue through to sunset. Many of these culinary masters have found new followings in Tokyo and Paris, where they are being paid better.

6.

According to the article, where are some of the best *dim sum* chefs?

- A. Only in Hong Kong.
- B. Only in Canton.
- C. Only in Tokyo.
- D. In Paris and Tokyo.

7.

Which is named as a *dim sum* particular to Fujian?

- A. Meatballs.
- B. Sweetmeat.
- C. Fish balls.
- D. Cakes.

8.

According to the article, why were snacks provided in teahouses?

- A. The farmers who patronized the teahouses were very hungry.
- B. Tea aided the digestion of the snacks.
- C. The merchants needed a place to rest.
- D. The snacks aided the flow of conversation.

9.

If you were to order a *dim sum* dish, which would NOT be an option?

- A. Sweet cakes.
- B. Wontons.
- C. Shanghai pastry.
- D. Tea.

10.

Which would be a good title for this passage?

- A. "Dim Sum in China"
- B. "Tea and the Silk Road"
- C. "The Tradition of Tea in China"
- D. "Dim Sum Chefs"

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Part E

Fill in the blanks (14%)

bewilder	begudge	captive	dispose	expedition
initiative	pedestrian	possessor	propose	self-absorbed

- We don't have to ____ (1) ____ other people's financial success. It is our own fault that we are not the ____ (2) ____ of a big fortune, and it is our lack of ____ (3) ____, or perhaps our contentment with a ____ (4) ____ portfolio, that keeps us out of the billion-dollar club.
- You should ____ (5) ____ (= arrange) of your time well; don't just fool around. Undertake some ____ (6) ____ and explore the world. Don't be a(n) ____ (7) ____ (= unable to escape) resident in your own ivory tower.

Translation (6%)

- A while back, American *Demographics* magazine pawed through some statistics and discovered that rich people do find ways to dispose of income.
- Money buys a little security. A lot of people in the middle class have a very loose grip on financial stability.

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Answer Sheet (A卷)

Part A (20%)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Part B (20%)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Part C (20%)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Part D (20%)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Part E (20%)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	
5.	6.	7.		

Translation:

- _____
- _____